REMARKS

Claims 34, 35, 37 and 38 were rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,749,850 to Williams et al. ("Williams"). Claims 32, 33, 36 and 39 were rejected under U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,508,011 to Nolden ("Nolden").

Claims 34, 35, 37 and 38 were rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Williams. Williams teaches a conventional manual or electrically driven breast pump having a single conventional diaphragm mounted to a pump body. (Abstract) When the diaphragm is cyclically moved, a negative pressure is generated in the body and conveyed to a nipple region of a woman's breast to cause lactation. (Abstract) Williams describes and shows only one diaphragm and only one chamber of the pump body in which a negative pressure (conveyable to a breast) may be generated thereby.

In contrast, Claim 34 requires first and second housing parts and a diaphragm formed integral with *each housing part.* Claims 34 has been amended to make clear that there are two diaphragms. Claim 34, as filed, required two diaphragms and, as such, no change in scope of the claim has been entered. Any and all equivalents are thus maintained. In other words, a breast pump is set out with a first housing part and a second housing part and a first diaphragm formed integral with the first housing part and a second diaphragm formed integral with the second housing part. This embodiment is shown particularly in FIG. 14, where first housing part 151a includes diaphragm 70'' and second housing part 151b includes a separate diaphragm 70''. Each respective housing and diaphragm defines a different chamber, which may be connected to separate breast pumps, for pumping both breasts at the same time. Because Williams does not teach such a structure for a breastpump, it cannot anticipate Claim 34, or any of the claims which depend therefrom (Claims 35 and 36).

Claim 37 requires that a diaphragm formed integral with the housing for a pump mechanism of a breastpump. Williams shows only a releasably mounted diaphragm for a breastpump (col. 2, line 16). Because Williams does not teach an integrally formed diaphragm, it cannot anticipate Claim 37 or any of the claims which depend therefrom (Claim 38 and 39).

The presently claimed invention is thus distinguished from Williams, and Claims 34, 35, 37 and 38 should be allowed.

With respect to the rejection of Claims 32, 33, 36 and 39 under U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams in view of Nolden, Nolden teaches a variable axial piston machine with a housing having a dampening material applied to an inner surface thereof. Nolden does not supply the deficiencies of Williams.

Claim 32 has been amended to clarify that this independent claim is directed to an embodiment having two diaphragms, of which each is integrally formed with a respective one of first and second housing parts. Neither Williams nor Nolden teach or suggest two diaphragms, each of which is integrally formed with a respective first and second housing part as set forth in the claims. Neither Williams nor Nolden teach that the diaphragm is integrally formed with the housing part as set forth in the claims. Claim 33 has been cancelled.

Present Claim 36 depends from Claim 35 and includes the above noted limitations regarding the integrally formed first and second diaphragms. As distinguished above, neither Williams nor Nolden, taken alone or in combination, teach or suggest these limitations. Accordingly, Claim 36 should be allowed.

Claim 39 includes the limitations from the precedent Claims 38 and 37. In particular, Claim 39 includes a housing for a pump mechanism with a flexible diaphragm formed integral with the housing. Claims 39 includes first and second of the flexible diaphragms fixed on respective first and second housing parts. Furthermore, hemispherical cap members, together with the diaphragms form respective expansible chambers for generating air pressure variations.

It should be noted that Williams includes one pressure chamber, which is formed between a diaphragm (20) and the pump body (2) (see FIG. 1). The Williams pump body is neither hemispherical or a cap, and Williams does not show any other pressure chambers. Williams and Nolden do not teach or suggest the integral diaphragm, the first and second housing parts, or the hemispherical cap members, which form pressure chambers with the diaphragm. Accordingly, Williams and Nolden do not render Claim 39 obvious.

Applicants request reconsideration of pending Claims 32-39 and issuance of a Notice of Allowance. If for any reason the Examiner is unable to allow the case, the Applicants request that the Examiner please contact Applicants' attorney at (312) 673-0360.

Respectfully submitted,

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